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Swedish Patent No. 121,737

Translated from Swedish by the Ralph McElroy Co., Custom Division 2102 Rio Grande, Austin, Texas 78705 USA

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SWEDISH PATENT

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Application No.: 4195/1940

Application Date: October 28, 1940

Publication Date: May 25, 1948

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A PROCESS FOR THE IN SITU EXTRACTION OF OIL FROM SHALE BEDS AND SIMILAR FORMATIONS

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The present invention refers to a way of extracting oil from shale rock and similar beds in situ by means of channels which cut through the shale strata, are supplied with heat for the heating of the shale bed, and which are separated from the outlet boreholes formed in the shale by means of shale rock sections in between. The object of the invention is to achieve an improvement of this established procedure, in particular with regard to the quality and composition of the extracted products, which is essentially obtained by embedding heating elements which are preferably heated electrically, in heating boreholes, and which have smaller cross sections than the cross sections of the boreholes and by introducing into the interspace between the channel wall and the heating element thus obtained a filling that transfers heat from the heating element and the shale and simultaneously counteracts or prevents, respectively, a flow of the oil products gasified from the shale in the direction towards and along the heating element.

The invention will be more thoroughly described below with reference to the modes of implementation as shown in examples illustrated in the enclosed figure, and other accompanying characteristics of the invention which will also be discussed.

Figure 1 illustrates a section through a part of shale bed, in which the arrangement of a heating element installed according to the invention for the accomplishment of the process is shown. A vertical section through a rock formation according to a modified design is shown in Figure 2, and a flat view of this latter design is in Figure 3.

In a shale bed, 2, vertical channels, 4 in Figure 1 and 9 in Figures 2 and 3, are drilled, in which heating elements are embedded. These can consist of coiled pipe 44 according to Figure 1, equipped with inlet 32 and outlet 36 for a hot medium, gas or steam, which then remains separated from the surroundings during its passage through the coiled pipe 44. The pipe 44 can in addition be designed as an electrical resistor and function both for the fluid conduction of the medium mentioned and for the development of heat accompanying an electric current. With the design according to Figure 2 an electric heating element $\underline{17}$ is used. After the heating element has been inserted the channels are filled with backing sand a maleable substance, respectively, such as cement, clay or other suitable filler. The channels can be closed at the upper ends by collars 21, 28 which must necessarily be cemented into the rock foundation. On top of the shale bed 2 there is often an overlying stratum of lime 47 (Figure 2) with a thickness of several meters. Then the electrical resistance is only active within that portion of hole 9, which is surrounded by the oil-bearing shale. In other words, the electric current at the level of the lime layer is conducted through low resistance wires and therefore thermoelectric heat is not developed here to an appreciable extent.

Besides the channels mentioned above, exhaust holes 8 according to Figures 2 and 3 are made in the shale bed, through which the

products formed during the dry distillation (carbonization) are evacuated, and which consequently do not contain any heating element. These exhaust holes 8, which are sealed from the limestone at the top by collar 27, are connected through ducts 52 to a condenser which is best cooled by either air or cooling water.

At the surface expanse of the shale bed, channels 9 and 8, respectively, are arranged in such a way, as exemplified in Figure 3, that a heat-supplying channel 9 is surrounded by a number of exhaust holes 8. It is particularly advantageous to carry out the heating of the shale bed so that a wave of heat is transmitted horizontally through the shale bed, for example in the direction from the line of holes 40 in Figure 3 towards the line of holes 41 through a successive connection of the heating elements. "When this heat wave in part of the shale bed reaches a temperature of about 300°C, or prior to this, the shale begins to release combustible gases which in part are condensable and in part not condensable and which are conveyed to a condenser, common to a plurality of channels 8 which separates the former from the latter." The incondensable gases can be used, for example, for the preheating and heating, respectively, of a new zone of the shale bed with an arrangement as depicted in Figure 1. The duration of the degasification periods may be adjusted to the desired degree, by such variables as the distance between the holes, which can be, for example, 1/2 to 2 meters. The maximum temperature of the mentioned heat wave can amount to approximately 500°.

The hydrocarbons formed during the distillation process in the shale rock include condensable products from the lighest petroleum (gasoline) to the heaviest oil. Because the heating channels according to the invention are filled, the result is that the hydrocarbons are driven in the direction of the outlet channels $\underline{8}$, and thus away from the hot heating elements. Otherwise, of course, the hydrocarbons would find their way to these elements to a large extent, especially in the lower part of the shale layer because of the high rock pressure prevailing there. The extraordinary

advantage is thus gained that an unwanted cracking of the oil products is essentially avoided. The heating method according to the invention therefore allows recovery of a considerably greater percentage of high-grade gasoline products than with presently familiar methods.

While a shale bed section is being supplied with heat, an expansion of the shale sets in, at least in the beginning, in the longitudinal direction of the heat supply channels, and thus in such a direction as to cross the shale layers. If a number of such channels are simultaneously heated then these create within the shale mass static pillars of heat with a greater height than that of the colder shale mass located in between them. This shale mass therefore becomes affected by forces directed in a vertical direction, the effect of which is to separate the different strata of shale from one another, so that the combined vertical displacement of these plus the gaps formed between the strata of shale approach a configuration that corresponds to the shale layer at its highest temperature around the heated channels. In a cross section the shale layer assumes the appearance shown schematically in Figure 2. On the other hand the shale layer within zones 54 limited by the dotted lines 53 in Figure 3 of the shale mass shows a falling temperature from the holes $\underline{9}$ to the holes $\underline{8}$, and within the resulting temperature differences the degasification can be considered to continue at different temperatures, for example from 300° to 500°. A certain molecule which is released from the shale mass at point 39 during the dry distillation process will on its way from this point to the outlet hole $\underline{8}$ pass through temperature zones of lower temperatures than that existing at point 39.

The pipe system shown in Figure 1 can be used for different heating purposes by allowing the existing channel in a previously degassed hot zone of the shale bed to conduct a fluid stream by means of pipes laid on the ground. Air, water, steam or other fluids which are heated in the process may then be led to a channel in a shale bed zone where the oil extraction is to be started or is already in progress.

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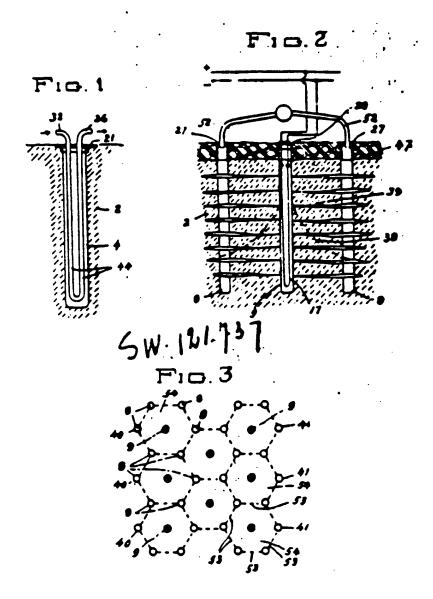
After the rock mass has been degassed, it wholly or partially consists of what is called shale coke, which indicates that after the gases are driven off, combustible carbon remains in the shale. According to the invention the rock mass can be ignited before or after cooling and the residual shale coke can be oxidized to shale ashes by introducing combustion air to the existing channel system. A very slow combustion that persists for several years can in this manner remain in progress, and the heat thereby generated can be utilized for various purposes, such as the heating of shale rock and hot water for homes, steam production, cultivation of plants, etc. According to the invention the cultivation of plants can also be carried out directly on the shale rock and in this way utilize the heat stored in the rock for a great many years.

Patent claims:

- 1. A process for in situ recovery of oil from shale beds and similar rock layers by means of channels that penetrate the shale strata, and are supplied with heat for the heating of the shale mass and which are separated from the exhaust holes formed in the shale by means of shale bed sections in between, characterized by heating elements being embedded in the heating channels, which are preferably heated electrically, and which have smaller cross sections than the cross sections of these channels, such that the interspace thus obtained between the channel wall and the heating element may be provided with backing sand that transfers heat from the heating element to the shale and simultaneously counteracts or prevents, respectively, the flow of oil products gasified from the shale in the direction towards and along the heating elements.
- 2. A process according to claim 1, characterized by the interspace being filled with a cast compound.
- 3. A process according to claims 1 or 2, characterized by the fact that a heating element in the form of a pipeline is brought

down into the heating channels, and the inner part of the pipeline, through which is led a hot medium, is entirely separated from the channel and that the heat supply to the pipeline is also produced electrically.

- 4. A process according to one of the previous claims, characterized by the fact that the channel system made in the shale bed is utilized for regenerative heating of the rock mass in which channels in a previously degassed hot zone of the shale bed are connected with pipelines over the ground and are allowed to conduct a medium which is heated in this zone, and also characterized by the fact that channels in an untreated zone of the shale rock are directly or indirectly supplied with energy utilized in this manner from the previously mentioned zone.
- 5. A process according to one of the previous claims, characterized by the shale coke remaining in the shale rock after the degasification is combusted to produce shale ashes by introducing air into the available system of channels.



PATENT Nº 121737 SVERIGE

BESKRIVNING
OFFENTLIGGOORD AV KUNGL
PATENT- OCH REGISTRERINGSVERKET



KLASS 5 a:41

BEVIETAT DEN 1 APRIL 1748 PATENTTID FRAN DEN 28 OKT 1940 PUBLICERAT DEN 25 MAJ 1948

Ans. def "/" 1930, nr 3195/1930.

Hartill en ritning.

SVENSKA SKIFFEROLJE AKTIEBOLAGET, ÖREBRO. Sätt att utvinna olja ur skifferberg och dylikt in situ.

Uppfinnare: F. Ljungström

Föreliggande uppfinning hänför sig till ett sätt att utvinna olja ur skifferberg och dylikt in situ medelst skifterlagren skärande kanaler, vilka tillföras värme för uppvärmning av skiffermassan och vilka äro skilda från i skiffern utformade ayloppskanaler medelst mellanliggande partier av skifferberget Upptimming in asser att åstadkomma en förhåttring av denna kånda metod speciellt i avseende på de utvunna produkternas beskaffenhet och sammansättning, vilket vasentligen ernås darigenom, att i uppvårnmingskanalerna nedforas varmeelement, vilka företrädesvis appyarmak på elektrisk väg, och vilka hava mindre tvärsektionsarea an dessa kanalers tvårsektionsarea och att i det så erhållna metlanrummet mellan kanalväggen och vårmeelementet anbringas en fyllmassa, som förmedlar varmeövergång mellan värmeelementet och skiffern och samtidigt motverkar resp. forhindrar en strömning av de ur skiffern forgasade oljeprodukterna i riktning mot och längs utmed vårmeelementet.

Uppfinningen skall nedan närmare beskrivas under hänvisning till å bifogade ritning som exempel visade utföringsformer av densamma, varvid även andra uppfinningen kännetecknande egenskaper skola angivas.

I fig. I visas en sektion genom ett parti av ett skifterberg, i vilket är anbragt ett för sättets genomförande enligt uppfinningen anordnat varmeelement. I fig. 2 visas en vertikalsektion genom ett bergparti enligt en modifierad utföringsform och fig. 3 en planvy av denna senare utföringsform.

Lett skifferberg 2 äro nedborrade vertikala kanaler, i fig. 1 betecknade med 4 och i fig. 2 och 3 med 9, i vilka värmeelement anbringas. Dessa kunna utgöras av en rorslinga 44 entigt fig. 1, försødd med intag 32 och avlopp 36 för ett bett medium, gas eller ånga, som darvid under sin passage genom rörslingan 44 ar skilt från omgivningen. Röret 44 kan därjamte vara utformat som elektriskt molstånd och fungera såval för genomströmning av det nånnda mediet som för överbringande av värme genom elektrisk ström. Vid utföringsformen enligt fig. 2 anvandes ett elektriskt

värmeelement 17. Sedan varmeelementet nedförts, utfyllas kanalerna med en massa resp gjutmassa, sasom cement, tera eller dylokt kanalerna kunna upptill vara tillslutna av lock 21, 28, som lämpligen cementeras fast i berggrunden. Ovanpa skifferberget 2 m. otta överlagtat ett kalklager 47 (tig. 25 med en mäktighet av många meter, varvid det elektriska motstandet endast ar verksamt monden del av halen 9, som ar ongiven av den oljeförande skiftern. Den eicktriska strommen tillfores alltså motstandet genom iedningar, som i niva med kalklagret are goderledare och darfor har icke avgiva varme i nämnvård utstrackning.

Forutom de ovannaminda kunaleena upptagas kanaler 8 enligt fig 2 och 3 i statterberget, genom vilka de vid torrdestillatuenen aktrade produkterna avledas och vilka allise icke inrymma nagon uppvaramings mordning. Dessa kanaler 8, som upptali nav till slutna av lock 27, sta genom jedningar 52 i forbindelse med en kondersor, vilken janualigen kan vara luttkyld eller också kyld av kylvatten.

I ytutstrackningen av det skitterberg, som skull avverkas, anbringas kamater 3 resp. 8 t, ex. på sått, som framgår by (ig. 3, dav en värmelillforselkanat 9 ömgives öv ett antaavloppskanaler 8. Det av sårskilt fordelaktigt alt genomföra skifferbergets uppvarmning sa. all en vag av varme horisontellt fortplantas genom skifferberget, t. ev. i riktning fran halraden 40 i fig. 3 mot habraden 11 genom successiv inkoppling av varmeelementen. Nardenna vármevág i ett parti av skillerberget natt en temperatur av omkring 300° eller tidgare, hörjar skillern avgiva branubara gaser. som dels aro kondenserbara dels okondenserbara och som inledas i en för ett flectat kanaler 8 gemensam kondensor, som ovskiljer de forra fran de senare. De okondenserbata gaser y na kunna f. ex anyandas for for- (esp appvarinning av en ny zon av skillerberget vid ullöringsformen enligt fig. 4. Avgasnings periodens tulstanget varierus i onskad grad, bl. a. sammanhangande med det mellan hålen valda avstandet. Som t. ev. kan vara - , a 2

4.

meter. Den nämnda värmevägens maximi-, temperatur kan uppga till omkring 500

De vid destillationsprocessen i skilferberget bildade kolvatena omfatta kondenserbara produkter från den lättaste bensinen till den tyngsta oljan. Genom att uppvärmningskanalerna nu enligt uppfinningen aro igenfyllda ernas, att kolvälena föras i riklning mot avloppskanalerna 8, d. v. s. bort fran de heta uppvärmningselementen. Eljest skulle nämligen kolvätena i stor utstrackning söka sin vag till dessa element, speciellt i den nedre delen av skifterlagret till töljd av det där rådande höga bergtrycket. Man vinner sålunda den utomordentliga fordelen, att en ickeonskvard spaltning eller krackning av oljeprodukterna visentligen undvikes. Uppvarmningsmetoden enligt upptinningen medgiver darför en utvinning av procentuellt väsentligt mera hogyardiga bensinprodukter an vid hittills kånda metoder.

Under varmetillförseln till ett skifferbergparti intrader atminstone till att borja med en utvidgning av skiftern i varmetillförselkanalernas längdriktning, vilken korsar skitferlagren. Om At antal dylika kanaler samridigt bliva foremål for uppvarmning, bilda dessa inom skiffermassan staende varmepelare med större höjdmatt an den mellan desamma beligna kallare skitfermassan. Denna skiftermassa blir durfor paverkad av i vertikalriktningen gående krafter, som stråva att skitja de olika skalferlagren från varandra, så att dessas sammanlagda vertikala matt pius mellan skifferlagren uppkomna spatterna narmar sig det, som motsvarar skifferlagret vid dess högsta temperatur kring de uppvarında kanalerna. Skitferlagret far i sektion ett utseende, som schematiskt visas i fig. 2. A andra sidan uppyrsar skifferlagret inom de med streckade finjerna 53 begransade zonerna 54 i fig. 3 av skiltermassan en fallande temperatur från halen 9 till hålen 8, och kan inom de darvid forekommande temperaturdiffegenserna av_sasidagen tankas fortga vid olika temperaturer t. ex. fran 300 - till 500 . En viss molekyl som vid punkten 39 under forr destillationsprocessen frigores ur skiffermassan, kommer på sin vag från denna punkt till ayloppshålet 8 att passera temperaturzoner, som alla uppvisa lagre temperatur an den. som existerar vid punkten 39.

Det i fig. I visade ledningssystemet kan användas för olika uppvärmningsändamal, genom att en i en redan avgasad het zon av skifferherget befintlig kanal bringas genom över jord lagda ledningar att genomströmmas av ett fluidum, t. ex. luft, vatten eller anga, som harunder uppvarmes och sedan t. ex. ledes till en kanat i en skifferbergzon, där ofjeutvinning skalt intedas resp. pågår.

Sedan bergmassin ovgasats, består den helt eller detvis dv s. k. skifferkoks, d. v. s. guserna aro avdrivna, men brannbart kof finnes annn kvar i skiltern. Enligt uppfinningen kan bergmassan fore eller eller avsvalning anländas och skilterkoksen i densamma förbrännas till skilteraska, genom inforande av förbranningsluft i det förefintliga kanalsystemet. En mycket långsam, under många ar pågaende förbranning kan på detta sätt fortgå och det darvid biblade varmet utnyttjas för olika andamal, sasom uppvaranning av skilterheig, varmyalten till bostader,, angalstring, vavtodling e. d. Växtodling kan även enligt uppfinningen med fördel anbringas direkt på skilterherget, som på så sätt under en lång följd av är kan tillgodogora sig det i berget magasinerade varmet.

Palentanspråk:

1. Satt att atvinna olja ur skilfterberg och dylikt in situ medelst skilfterlagren skarande kanaler, vilka tillföras varme tor uppvarmning av skilftermassan och vilka avo skilda temassan och vilka avo skilda

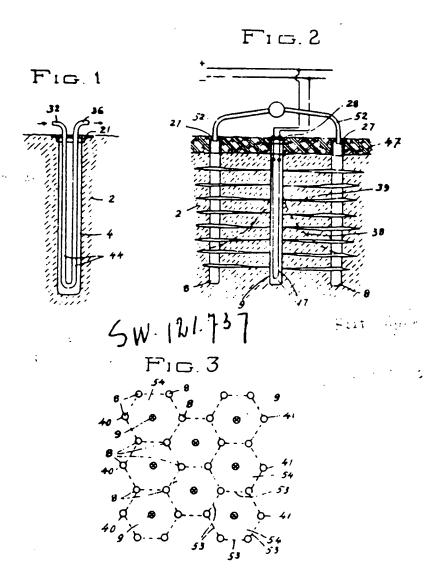
france sometin of tode averaged delst mellantigande partier av skitterbergel, kannetecknat darav, att i uppvarmningskomalerna nedleras vårmeelement, vilko fore-tradesvis uppvarmas på elektrisk vag, och vilka have samdre tvårsektionsarea an dessa kanders tvårsektionsarea och att i del så erhaitna median unmet mellav konalväggen och varmeelementet anbringas en ivthuassa som formedlar varmeovergang målan varmeelementet och skittern och enelitigt nadverkar resp. Formudrar en stranning av de in skittern forgasade objeprodukterna i riktionamot och langs utmed varmvelementet.

2. Satt enligt patentanspraket 1. kanneteck nat daray, att i mellanrummet itydes en gjul har tyllmissa

3. Satt enligt patentanspraket Leller 2. kannetecknat daray, att man i uppyarmingskanalerna nedroi varmeelement i form av en rörledning, vars mie är helt avskilt från for naden och genom vilken tedes ett helt medium, varjamte varmetillforset till fracketningen även sker på elektrisk vag.

4. Satt enligt nagot av de foregoende natentanspraken, kannetecknal donov, off der i skillerberget upptagna kanalsystemet utnylljas for regenerativ uppvårmning av bergmassan genom att kanaler i en redan avgasad het zon av skillerberget förbindas med ledningar over jerd och bringas ill genomstrommas av ett medium, som uppvårmes av denna zon, och att kanaler i en obehåndhal zon av skillerberget direkt eller indrekt fillföras ur den forstnämnda zonen på detta satt tillvåratagen energt.

5. Satt enligt nagot av de foregæende patentanspraken, kannetecknat darav, att v skitterberget etter avgasningen kvarvarande skitterkoks torbrannes till skitteraska genom införande av lutt i det förhandenvarande kanalsystemet



Swedish specification 121 757

Translation; page 1, second column, 3rd paragraph,
lines 10-17.

"When this heat wave in part of the shale rock reaches a temperature of about 300°C, or prior to this, the shale begins to dive off combustible gases which in part are condendable and in part not condensable and which are conveyed to a conjensor common to a plurality of channels which condenser separates the former from the latter."